

14

Gypsy Moth Manual

Regulatory Section

Outdoor Household Articles (OHAs)

Contents

Definition of Outdoor Household Articles (OHAs)	14-1
Monitoring the Shipment of Outdoor Household Articles (OHAs)	14-1
Self-Inspection by Homeowners or Renters	14-2
Inspection by QCAs under Compliance Agreements	14-2
Pre-Inspection Procedure	14-3
Inspection Procedure	14-4
Treatments	14-5
Physical Removal of Egg Masses (Preferred for OHAs)	14-5
Physical Removal of Egg Masses after Spraying	14-5
Fumigation of Egg Masses	14-5
Spraying of Larvae	14-6
Documentation for the OHA Inspections	14-6

Definition of Outdoor Household Articles (OHAs)

Outdoor Household Articles (OHAs) include any article associated with a household that has been kept outside the home. OHAs include, but are not limited to, the following: outdoor furniture, firewood, barbecue grills, dog houses, boats, hauling trailers, garbage containers, bicycles, tires, garden tools, tents, awnings, and recreational vehicles (RVs).

Appendix Q (and Program Aid Number 1329—"Don't Move Gypsy Moth") contains a list of OHAs which are often infested and must be inspected. However, any list is likely to be incomplete, because the gypsy moth females can lay their eggs on anything and the larvae of gypsy moth can rest or pupate on anything.

Monitoring the Shipment of Outdoor Household Articles (OHAs)

When OHAs are to be shipped from a generally infested area into or through a non-infested area, the OHAs must be treated as Regulated Articles: Prior to the move, the OHAs must be inspected (and treated, if necessary).

To regulate the movement of OHAs from generally infested areas, PPQ and/or State personnel will contact the following establishments:

- ◆ All moving companies in the State
- ◆ All truck and trailer rental companies in the State
- ◆ The media—radio, television, and newspapers.

At all the establishments, PPQ and/or State personnel will distribute information, such as the “Don't move Gypsy Moth” Program Aid, and explain the gypsy moth quarantine. At the moving companies and truck and trailer rental companies, PPQ and/or State personnel will leave (1) information for distribution to homeowners and renters who must be regulated and (2) a current list of QCAs authorized to work in the State.

Because OHAs are the most likely means of artificial spread, a strong public relations campaign is particularly important. The public must be informed through the media. PPQ personnel can obtain assistance in dealing with the media from Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA), a unit within APHIS.

Self-Inspection by Homeowners or Renters

PPQ officers, State personnel, employees of moving companies, or employees of rental companies must contact, well before their moves, the homeowners or renters who must be regulated. The homeowners or renters who must be regulated are the homeowners or renters who are moving OHAs from a generally infested area into or through a non-infested area. The homeowners and renters who must be regulated must be informed of their right to inspect their own OHAs.

Homeowners or renters who must be regulated can inspect their own OHAs, if they use the procedures in Program Aid Number 1329, “Don't Move Gypsy Moth.” In each State, homeowners and renters who must be regulated can obtain this Program Aid from PPQ officers, State personnel, employees of moving companies, or employees of rental companies.

Inspection by QCAs under Compliance Agreements

If the homeowners or renters who must be regulated do not desire to conduct a self-inspection, QCAs under Compliance Agreements (CAs) can inspect OHAs. (See Reference Section on QCAs.)

Operating under CAs, QCAs who inspect OHAs will be (1) trained by PPQ or State personnel, (2) licensed as pesticide applicators in each State in which they operate, (3) responsible to PPQ personnel for preparation and distribution of certifying documents, and (4) monitored by PPQ or State personnel to ensure the quality of inspections.

Pre-Inspection Procedure

Step 1—Ask the homeowner or renter who must be regulated to do the following:

- ◆ Identify all OHAs and other articles to be inspected
- ◆ Assemble all OHAs and other articles to be inspected or at least make the OHAs and other articles accessible for an easy inspection.

Step 2—Assemble all tools necessary for the inspection:

- ◆ Flashlight, preferably a small high-intensity flashlight
 - ❖ to illuminate nooks and crannies
- ◆ Hand mirror, preferably small and plastic-covered for safety
 - ❖ to examine the undersides of OHAs
- ◆ Probe, preferably thin and flexible, possibly a screwdriver
 - ❖ to probe nooks and crannies
- ◆ Paint scraper, preferably small and flexible
 - ❖ to scrap off egg masses
- ◆ Drop cloth
 - ❖ to lie on when examining the undersides of OHAs
- ◆ Workclothes, such as coveralls
- ◆ Tools, such as Phillips and standard screwdrivers
 - ❖ to disassemble OHAs, if necessary
- ◆ Tools, such as a tire lug-nut wrench, a jack, and blocks
 - ❖ to remove wheels to check wheel wells and brakes, if necessary
- ◆ Certifying documents
 - ❖ to record the inspection

Inspection Procedure

Step 1—Examine the vegetation around the OHAs for indications about the gypsy moth population.

Infested OHAs are more likely when there are indications of a large population. However, even when there is no indication of a gypsy moth population, infestation of OHAs is possible. Therefore, always do a thorough examination of each article.

Step 2—Thoroughly examine each OHA—and any household article—that has been outdoors.

The examination of each article (OHA or any exposed article) must cover all the surface area, including nooks and crannies. Use probes and flashlights to examine the nooks and crannies. Turn articles over to examine the lower surfaces. Remember that gypsy moth females favor sheltered surfaces for egg laying. If the articles cannot be turned over, examine by crawling underneath on a drop cloth, using a hand mirror, and/or probing with a screwdriver.

If necessary, disassemble articles that are likely to harbor the gypsy moth. Pay special attention to articles that are in close proximity to egg masses, larvae, or pupae.

Although they may not be typical OHAs, be sure to examine the following articles as if they were OHAs:

- ◆ Articles left outside
- ◆ Articles stored in areas open to the outside
- ◆ Articles stored in areas with an opening to the outside
- ◆ Articles stored indoors but used outdoors

As articles are examined, separate the infested from the non-infested.

Step 3—Treat the infested articles. As an alternative, infested articles can be treated during their examination.

See the treatment information that follows the inspection procedure.

Step 4—Safeguard the inspected articles.

Ideally, inspections will be done on moving day during the egg-laying and larval-dispersal periods from April through August. However, if any inspection is not done on moving day and if the gypsy moth will have an opportunity to reinfest the articles, then the articles must be safeguarded from reinfestation.

Safeguard the inspected articles by one or more of the following means:

- ◆ Store articles indoors
- ◆ Pack immediately in moving van or truck and enclose or cover
- ◆ Cover with tarpaulin or plastic bags

Disposable plastic bags will safeguard articles for several days before a move. On moving day, the disposable plastic bags are removed from the protected articles and left behind.

Step 5—Document the inspection.

See the information on documentation on the following page.

Treatments

Physical Removal of Egg Masses (Preferred for OHAs)

Use a wire brush or paint scraper to remove an egg mass from an OHA. Be sure to brush or scrape vigorously to remove all of the egg mass; however, do not brush or scrape so vigorously that the OHA is damaged.

Physical Removal of Egg Masses after Spraying

Apply Golden Natur'l Spray Oil to an egg mass, using (1) a sprayer with an adjustable nozzle, (2) a paint brush, or (3) a similar brush. Thoroughly saturate the egg masses to the point of runoff so that the egg mass is "soaked." The Golden Natur'l Spray Oil will penetrate rapidly destroying even the innermost eggs. Then physically remove the egg mass, using a wire brush or paint scraper. Vigorously brush or scrape all of the egg mass from the surface.



The methods above are preferred over insecticide use or fumigation.

Fumigation of Egg Masses

The sub-section on Treatments contains the Treatment Schedule for OHAs.

Spraying of Larvae

When removing larvae by brush or paint scrapper is not practical, either of two insecticide may be used:

- ◆ Acephate (Orthene Tree and Ornamental Spray)
- ◆ (Ficam W)

Follow label instructions carefully.

Documentation for the OHA Inspections

Four types of documents are acceptable:

1. PPQ Form 540 (Certificate) For PPQ and State Personnel
2. PPQ Form 530 (Limited Permit) for PPQ and State personnel (particularly useful for treated but possibly infested RVs)
3. QCA Document plus an attached copy of the document QCA in **Appendix R**.
4. Self-Inspection Checklist (in Program Aid Number 1329)
For homeowners or renters who self-inspect.